

How. Secretary of State.
Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1825.

[NO. 287.]

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY PHILLO WHITE.**

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**FAYETTEVILLE.
Robert Jaffray & Co.**

HAVE received from England, their full importation of **DRY GOODS**, which they offer to responsible country dealers, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any house in the United States. Their assortment comprises almost every article of foreign and domestic manufacture, that is required in a country store in North Carolina. They sell only by **Wholesale**.
November 1st, 1825. 590

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
B. Oliver & Co.**

New Wholesale and Retail Store.
THE subscriber having connected himself with McCauley and Cochran, Commission Merchants of Philadelphia, under the firm of B. Oliver & Co. in this place, for the purpose of carrying on extensively, the Mercantile Business, and to that end have purchased on the best terms in Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

which they offer either at wholesale or retail for cash or country produce, at the market price. They therefore invite the public in general, and country merchants in particular, to call at their store, a few doors above the Lafayette Hotel, and examine their stock of Goods before they purchase elsewhere.

B. OLIVER.

Their Goods consist in part of the following articles:

Common, fine and extra superfine Broad Cloths and Cassimeres
Blue mixed, striped and Safford fine blue Sattinets
Point, Duffel and rose Blankets
Coarse woollen cloth for negro clothing
Red, green, yellow and printed scarlet Flannels and Bais
Caroline, Circassian and real tartan Plaids
Gentlemen's camel and plaid cloaks, ready made
Ladies' plaid do.
Black, green, crimson, purple, blue and French gray, figured and plain bombazetts, new and fashionable patterns
Corduroy and bang-up cords
Black and bordered Waterloos and merino Shawls and points
Gentlemen's, Nankin, and mandarin Crapes and Lustre, Levante, sarcenet, Persian, Florence and Italian Silks, of different colours
Black and shaded gros de Naples Silk, a new and elegant article
Rich figured, black gros de ta do.
Black and white Sattins and Flushings
Cockemore, barage, dove, damask, mandarin, chintz, fancy plaid and other Handkerchiefs
Bandanna, silk, children's, choppa, English and German flag Handkerchiefs
Black, red, green, cotton and silk Velvets
Swansdown, Marseilles, patriotic, eagle, Washington and real London Vestings
French, Grecian, rainbow, power-loom super fancy, Turkey, red and Bolivar stripe prints
Tamboured, loom, sewed, plain and figured mull, jaconet and Swiss muslins
Plain, figured, book and cambric muslins
Cotton, worsted and silk Hosiery
Lustre, Mantua, stamped, feathered edge and rich figured satin Ribbons
Mull and jaconet muslin Robes, bordered and richly flounced
Long-lawn, thread and imitation Cambricks
Curl, head ornaments, wreaths and artificial flowers
Plaid, lippit, apron and furniture checks
Washington, Jackson and Bolivar stripes
Irish linen, diaper and steam loom Shirtings
British and German Osnaburgs
Black and brown Holland, buckram and padding
Men's beaver, buck, dogskin and woodstock gloves
Ladies' kid, beaver and York tan gloves
Black and white silk do.
Tortoise tuck, long and side combs
Mock tuck, long and side do.
Domestic plaid and gingham
Linen and cotton bed ticking
Floss cotton, patent and mus thread
Brown, bleached and sea island shirting and sheetings
Straw and Leghorn Bonnets
Men's common and beaver Hats
do. white and black wool do.
Ladies' leather, sealskin, morocco, pruned and Valencia shoes and pumps
Men's coarse brogan, Monroe, corlewan and wax calfskin shoes and sheetings
Whittemore's cotton and wool Cards

GROCERIES.
Coffee and sugar, young hyson, gunpowder and imperial Teas
Pepper, spice, ginger and nutmegs
Cotton bagging, rope and twine
American and Swedish iron and share moulds
American, German and English blistered Steel
Wrought and cast nails
Dupont's gunpowder
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12
Spanish brown, white lead and red lead
Glauber and Epsom salts
Alum and starch
Country and Holland Gin
French brandy, cherry and malaga Wines
together with a large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Hollow ware.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1825 3187

Walter Gaiter's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late Walter Gaiter, dec'd, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those to whom the debt, was due, to present a valid receipt for the same, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be void in law.
A. B. JAFFRAY, Administrator.
November 11, 1825.

New and Magnificent Scheme.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, November 11, 1825.

WE have the pleasure to present the handsomest and comparatively most brilliant Scheme, ever offered to the public.—The price of Tickets only **Ten Dollars**, with the Capital Prize of the immense magnitude of **one Hundred Thousand Dollars**. The manner of Drawing, it will be noticed, is under another of the Specifications of the Improved Mode, secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Tickets only **Ten Dollars**.

**HIGHEST PRIZE,
100,000 DOLLARS!**

The next Grand State Lottery of Maryland, the whole to be completed in one Day, on Wednesday, the 15th February next, **One Hundred Thousand Dollars Highest Prize.**

GRAND SCHEME:

1	100,000	100,000
1	30,000	30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
15	1,000	15,000
10	500	5,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	2,000
500	12	6,000
10500	10	105,000

11280 Prizes. \$303,000

Every Prize subject to a deduction of Fifteen per cent.—and payable sixty days after the Drawing, but for which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the CASH can be had the **MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.**

Mode of Drawing:—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$10, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,500 Prizes of \$10, will be awarded to the Tickets, the Numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the Three first drawn Numbers from the wheel of different denominations.

To illustrate which, suppose that 13,562 be the first drawn number, then every ticket in the Lottery ending with the figure 2, will be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars—then suppose that No. 1,375 be the next drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets ending with 5, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars each—and in like manner suppose that No. 29,268 be the third drawn from the wheel, then all the tickets in the scheme ending with the figure 8, will also be entitled to a prize of Ten Dollars.

A Ticket drawing a superior Prize will not be restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2.50
Halves, 5 | Eighths, 1.25

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where in late State and other Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars, 3 of 50,000 Dollars, 5 of 40,000 Dollars, 5 of 30,000 Dollars, 12 of 20,000 Dollars, 17 of 10,000 Dollars, 32 of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. &c. AND WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.
Cohen's "Gazette and Lottery Register," which will be published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes, and will be forwarded gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at Cohen's Office, and who signify their wish to receive the same.
Baltimore, November 11, 1825. 3183

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. an indentured apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, by the name of Alfred Rex, aged about 15 years. All persons are forewarned from trusting said apprentice on any account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Five cents reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid.
PETER J. SWINK.
Nov. 24, 1825. 318

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Davidson county on the 9th instant, a negro man named THORNTON, who says he belongs to Thomas Way of Tennessee. Said negro appears to be about twenty years of age, yellow complexion, stout made, and has a remarkable scar on his face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.
Lexington, Nov. 16th 1825. 3187

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 6th inst. a bright sorrel Horse, five years old, all his legs white nearly up to his knees, with a large blaze in his forehead. I will suitably reward any person who will take him up, and give me notice, so that I get him; or notice may be given to the post-master in Charlotte, or in Salisbury.

Steel Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Nov. 15, 1825. 3187

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN SENATE.
MONDAY, NOV. 21.

Bartlett Yancy, Esq. was chosen Speaker; Benjamin H. Covington Clerk, and James W. Clark assistant clerk; Thomas B. Wheeler door-keeper, and Robert Ray assistant door-keeper.

The resignation of John H. Bryan, senator elect from Craven county, was presented, and an election ordered to take place on the 25th Nov. to supply the vacancy. A writ of election was also issued to the sheriff of Northampton county, to hold an election on the 1st December, for a senator in room of John Peebles, dec'd. A writ was also issued to the sheriff of Wake county, for an election, on the 25th Nov. of a senator in room of Samuel Alston, dec'd.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Franklin, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of Standing Committees, which were made as follows:

On Claims—Messrs. Gilchrist, Riddick, Boddie, Hogan, Baker, Jones of Wilkes, Whitfield, and Davidson of Iredell.

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Davidson of Mecklenburg, Williams, Forney, Melvin, Montgomery, Wilson of Edgecombe, Salyear, and Leake.

On privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hill of Stokes, Dowd, Copeland, Hawkins, Vanhook, Forme, Devane, M'Dowell of Burke, and Joiner.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson was duly elected; and that no other person in nomination had received a majority of the votes; which report was concurred in.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—Several ineffectual ballottings took place for two Engrossing Clerks, no person in nomination receiving a majority of the votes.

Received from the other House, a Message from the Governor; which was read and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

John Stanly, Esq. of Newbern, was (as we have before stated) elected Speaker, on the second balloting. Pleasant Henderson was appointed Clerk, and Charles Manly assistant clerk. John Lumsden, Esq. of Johnston, was appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the readiness of the Legislature to receive such communications as he may think proper to make, reported that the Governor would make a communication this day at 12 o'clock.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Moore and Williamson, were appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of this House during the session.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee appointed to superintend the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson alone had a majority of the votes; which report was concurred in.

Received from his Excellency the Governor the following Message, which was read and ordered to be printed:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: It has pleased Divine Providence that we should again meet together, in the full enjoyment of all of our rights and privileges as freemen. Let us, then, properly appreciate this boon, granted as it has been, to so small a portion of the human family; and, with profound gratitude, return thanks to the author of all good, that it is our destiny to be a part of the favored few.

In the retrospect of the past year, the election of a President of the United States, stands eminently conspicuous. And although many of us were disappointed in our individual wishes, by the result; yet when the number of candidates and the high claims which each had upon the good will and support of his fellow citizens, are taken into consideration, it must be matter of congratulation to every friend of our institutions, that no personal attachment to any individual was so deeply rooted in the affections of any one portion of our widely spread population, as was that bond of union which has so long and so happily kept us together under every emergency.

The mode of electing a Chief Magistrate of the United States, has been a subject of much deliberation and discussion, not only in the Legislatures of the different states, but also in Congress. To notice the various changes

proposed, and their consecutive arguments, would far exceed the limits intended for this communication—I will, therefore, simply call your attention to the subject, and submit to your better judgment the propriety of taking the matter under your consideration.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, I endeavored to give to the Benefactor and Friend of our common Country, Gen. Lafayette, a reception worthy the dignity of our State. For the expenditure resulting from that reception, I refer you to a report of the Adj. General; to whose assistance and that of the deputation on the part of the state, consisting of Chief Justice Taylor, Col. Wm. Polk, Gen. Wm. Williams, (of Warren) and J. G. A. Williamson, Esq. I am indebted for first receiving and subsequently conducting that illustrious individual through the state. A part of the expenditure was for articles of furniture, which will continue to be useful in the Government House, and which were indispensable; as will appear by reference to an inventory made at the time of taking possession.

The development of our internal resources, the improvement of our water courses, the structure of roads, &c. presents, collectively, a subject of the deepest interest. Whilst our sister States are rising in wealth, increasing in population, and extending their influence by a sincere and zealous attention to these objects, North Carolina has either remained content with the barrenness of nature, or made such feeble and partial efforts, as only served to throw real improvement at a yet greater distance. If we have any honest doubts of the vast advantages resulting from a well directed and liberally encouraged plan of internal improvements let us for a moment, turn our attention to the state of New York. Her widely spread tract of western lands, which but a very few years ago, were sparsely populated and of little value, are now alive and active, with an increasing population; increasing daily in advantageous mart to her own citizens, even from the remotest sections of the State, but she has likewise brought within her influence and laid under contribution, the citizens of the adjoining states. And all this, so far from impoverishing, has unquestionably become one of her most certain and extensive sources of revenue, and consequently promises to yield a most liberal interest upon the money expended in the construction of the works.

Upon viewing such a state of things in one of our sister states, does not the question come full upon us—What have we done? Surely if any state in the Union requires internal improvement, that state is our own! The important inquiry, then, is, has the time arrived for prosecuting such undertakings? I, for one, believe it has. It is not my desire to see my fellow-citizens burdened with unreasonable taxes, for this or any other purpose. If no other reason could be found, that I must suffer in common with them would be sufficient. But we have, at the present time, a considerable surplus revenue appropriated to this end, which if it was solely and steadily applied to one enterprise, instead of being divided among a great many and thus rendered inadequate to the production of any beneficial effect, would soon accomplish it. Thus would be established one point in a series of improvement! And then, if the same surplus capital increased by the profits of what had been done, it should continue to be applied to other enterprises. North-Carolina might, at no very distant day, be able effectually to effect all that could be esteemed beneficial. Moreover, our fellow-citizens would cheerfully submit to additional taxes, did they perceive that any thing effectual was doing or would be done. Permit me to call your attention, in a particular manner, to one object of internal improvement. From the large quantity of stagnant water which covers an immense body of what could be rendered the most fertile land in the eastern section of our state, origin-

ate, in a great measure, those diseases with which its inhabitants are so often afflicted. Some considerable portion of the bottom of those swamps have been granted to the possession of the state. Some intelligent, spirited and enterprising individuals have attempted to reclaim their portions of these swamp lands, and others would do so, but that it is impossible, from their having no vent for the water on their own lands. In fact, these swamps cannot be drained but by a general effort of the proprietors, and this can only be made under the direction of the Legislature. It is therefore respectfully submitted, whether a law ought not to be passed for the purpose, first, of ascertaining the portions respectively owned by individuals and by the state in these swamps; and secondly, of compelling claimants to pay their due proportion towards draining the swamps in which their lands may be located, the state paying for that part which is unappropriated. It is believed, that in many cases, the only public work wanted would be a central drain sufficiently large to vent the water, traversing the whole length of the swamp. In some, side-drains, to cut off springs, might be necessary. This being done, it would then be left to each individual to improve his own land according to his industry and enterprise. The lands belonging to the state might be divided into proper lots and sold, and would undoubtedly give existence to a large fund, to be appropriated by future Legislatures, either to internal improvement, or other public purposes. The permanent revenue of the state would be greatly increased by the taxation of the lands sold, and the additional taxes which would be laid upon the lands thus increased in value. Indeed it seems apparent, that the strength, the wealth and the health of the state, are deeply and intimately connected with this subject; it is therefore earnestly, but respectfully, recommended to the consideration of your enlightened body.

The last General Assembly having met and the members of the Board of Internal Improvements constituted a Board. None of this Board had ever before served in that situation. Reports were in circulation "that much money had been unnecessarily expended, and that the works were improperly conducted." On these points, we considered it our duty to obtain correct information.—The best mode of effecting this object, was, we thought, to examine in person, the proceedings of the different "Navigation Companies," in which the State was interested, and also, the different points where works were progressing. In consequence of this understanding, we travelled, in the month of June last, through the eastern section of the state, and intended to have gone to the "west," in order to complete the survey. In this, however, the Board were disappointed, by circumstances unnecessary to be stated at present. A report, more in detail, will be officially made by the Board of Internal Improvement.

If the subject just alluded to be important, how much more so is that of Public Education! Whilst the former regards the face of the country, and the peculiar interests of its inhabitants, the latter is wholly solicitous about the distinguishing feature of our nature, the moral habits of man, and his "felicity, both temporal and eternal." The latter derives additional claims to consideration, from the very difficulties which surround it, and the time requisite to digest and mature any efficient system connected with it. But above all, it has, in comparison, one recommendation, which never fails to be felt and understood by the mass of mankind—it requires a less fund to conduct it. A system of Internal Improvements, only requires that it should be well planned, liberally encouraged, and ably conducted, and the end is attained—success must ensue. But though the other asks nothing more, still the difference of the materials to be wrought upon, defies any thing like the same conclusion. Yet surely, difficulties, though they rise at every step, shall

not prevent us from making some effort, from undertaking some system. If the preservation of our political principles in their original purity, be of any value—if the moral character of the people, be matter of moment—if “honest merit should have fair play” in our elections, then let us not delay, but immediately begin the important work! Whilst Public Education is unestablished, and its kindly influences are not generally felt, it is more than useless to address the great body of the people on the subject of principle. They must fully understand, before they can duly appreciate their political blessings. If nothing more can be done, at least enable them to understand and judge for themselves, when they are instructed. It but seldom occurs that the understanding is improved and the mind enlarged, without a consequent improvement of the moral feeling. But while the people continue uninformed, your annual Assemblies may enact—your Courts of Law may arraign and punish—but your enactments will be void—your punishment exhibitions, serving for a moment, to frighten or amuse, yet destitute of the wholesome, the desirable influence of just examples. In such a state of things, it cannot be expected, that moral worth, that intellectual attainments, and pure principles should have that weight and influence that they should command. If so, are not the people unequivocally left the mere slaves of passion and prejudice? Have they, in strictness that free agency, which is the pride of the rational, as it is justly the boast of the truly freeman? True, indeed, it is, that the free agency of the mere animal is preserved, but that of the man, is wholly lost. Surely, then, it is time, that such a condition of things should be deprived of its legal sanction. The provision for Public Education is a noble feature, which stands in fine relief, in most of our State Constitutions. In most of the States too, Legislative enactments have, in consequence, been made, scattering throughout their limits the invaluable treasures of Education.

Yet North-Carolina has, in a great degree, been deprived of the advantages which might have followed from her own constitutional provision. True, it is, we have a University, justly the pride of our state, and she is appointing some of our most distinguished citizens to digest and report to the present session a plan of “Primary Schools.” It seems therefore unnecessary, further to draw your attention to this subject, as the Report will no doubt bear the stamp of the well known and distinguished abilities which have been enlisted to prepare it.

A resolution was adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, on the 22d day of December, 1823, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This was presented to our last General Assembly by my predecessor. Since that period, resolutions from New Jersey and Virginia, disapproving, and from Missouri, approving this amendment, have been received, and are herewith submitted. In addition, you will herewith receive Resolutions from the state of Ohio, proposing the “gradual emancipation of slaves and the Colonization of free people of Colour.” These have been disapproved by the legislatures of Mississippi and Missouri, and highly approved by those of Indiana, Delaware, Connecticut and Illinois, as will appear from their accompanying resolutions. All of which are respectfully submitted with one passing remark: That although we cannot but acknowledge, with feelings of lively gratitude, the overweening interest which the non-slave-holding states have taken in our internal police, yet we indulge the hope, that they will shortly learn and practise, what has familiarly been termed the *eleventh commandment*, “Let every one attend to his own concerns.” And that they will concur with us in thinking, that if our neighbor have a natural deformity, it is, at least, a breach of good manners, continually to remind him of his misfortune. Your wisdom will however dictate the course proper to be pursued upon this delicate question.

Under a law passed at the last session, Gen. Philip Brittain and David L. Swain, Esq. were appointed Commissioners to carry into effect a contract previously made by Benjamin Robinson, Esq. and Col. William Robards, in which they have discharged their duty, will evidently appear by reference to

their correspondence and a report made by them; both of which are herewith communicated. I herewith transmit to you a communication from the War Department, requesting a cession of territory at Oak Island and Old Top-sail Inlet, and jurisdiction over the same to be made to the United States, and that commissioners may be appointed to value the property and cause a conveyance to be made—as will more fully appear by reference to the communication itself and its accompanying plat. You will herewith receive a communication from William Gaston, Esq. in which he “declines altogether the task of revising and consolidating the laws concerning the duties of executors and administrators,” for reasons which will be found in his letter herewith submitted.

Early in June last, George E. Badger, Esq. presented to the Executive his resignation as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In consequence thereof, the Council of State was convened, who unanimously advised that a temporary commission should be granted to Thomas Ruffin, Esq.: with you it rests to make the permanent appointment.

From H. Fulton, Esq. his resignation as Civil Engineer of the State, for reasons contained in his letter herewith submitted. The resignation of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, will be found in the file marked V. I have, no doubt, omitted many things that will merit and occupy your attention during your present session. Knowing your ability to supply any deficiency on my part, I will no longer trespass on your time and patience. I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect and consideration, your humble servant,

H. G. BURTON.

Mr. Picott moved that the letter of resignation from Hamilton Fulton, as Civil Engineer, accompanying the Governor's Message, be printed, 4 copies for each member. Which motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Martin moved for a reconsideration of the vote; and that the resignation be printed, one copy for each Member. This motion was also negative.

Mr. Swain presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted by the House:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the deeds of conveyance and release from certain individuals of the Cherokee Nation, be carried into effect.

An act to carry into effect a contract entered into by Benjamin Robinson and William Robards, Commissioners on behalf of the state, with certain Cherokee Indians, in the said contract named, be transferred from the Executive Office to the office of the Secretary of State.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.—Several ballottings took place for two Engraving Clerks; but at neither of them had any person in nomination a majority of the votes.

Mr. Miller, from the committee appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of the House, made a report, which was concurred in and ordered to be printed.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Claims.—Messrs. Holland, Poor, Martin, Hoover, Webb, Smith of Anson, Whitaker, Murchison, Spruill, Ball, Cox, Miller, Alston, Vann, Ellison and Foy.

On Finance.—Messrs. Carson, Shepard, Williamson, Gray, Blount, Irrell, Gause and Elliott, and on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Pickett, Haggrave, Speight, Love, Hussey, Sneed, Hill of Franklin, and Bullock.

On Agriculture.—Messieurs Green, Smith of Davidson, Scott, Latham, Hardy, L. H. Simmons, Ed. Williams, M'Nair, Weaver, Durrett, N. Jones, Bynum, A. M. Walton, Gorham, Joiner and Elliott.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Wilson, Barnett, Donnoho, Gary, Picott, Burns, Wm. W. Jones, Matthews, Swain, Melchor, McCauley, Bryan, Bateman, Blount, A. Moore and Alford.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Edmonson, Brower, Boon, Baker, Barnard, Borden, D. Underwood, Howell, Conrad, Durgan, Glasgow, Cooper, Tillet, Richardson, L. R. Simmons and Crawford.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Carson, Polk, Williamson, Daniel, Stedman, Pugh, Wright, Ashe, Ballew, Pickets, Rand, Wm. T. Williams, Skinner, Whitehurst, Stephens, and Marshall.

On Education.—Messrs. Herbert, Unthank, Lewis, Houze, Bozman, Alten, Best, Alford, Gordon, Hill, Brooks, Drake, John Walton, Edwards, M'Millan and Dockery.

On the 30th Oct. the Ex President John Adams completed his ninetieth year.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 6, 1825.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On our first and second pages, will be found three days proceedings of the Legislature, and Gov. Burton's message at the opening of the session. The message is characterized more by good sense, and practical observation, than by rhetorical display. We are particularly pleased to see the Governor has, in an urgent manner, recommended the subjects of Education and Internal Improvement, to the especial notice of the Legislature. And we shall be still more pleased, to hear of the Legislature's doing something *effectual* on both those paramount interests of our state.

Hamilton Fulton, Esq. has resigned his situation of engineer to this state. We shall give his letter of resignation in our next.

The appointment, by the Gov. and Council, of Thomas Ruffin, Esq. as Superior Court Judge, *vice* Geo. E. Badger, Esq. resigned, has been confirmed by the Legislature.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The patriot and statesman views with delight the rapid march of internal improvement in our immense Republic. Almost every mail brings us intelligence of the opening of a Road or a River, and the cutting of a Canal, in some one of the twenty four confederated states of the American Union. In contemplating this interesting subject, the projected “National Road,” from Washington City, through this place to New-Orleans, and the Canal across the Isthmus of Florida, afford us peculiar pleasure. These two important objects, when accomplished, will be of immense advantage to the United States, both in a military and commercial point of view. The distance from Charleston, or Savannah, round Cape Sable, the southern extremity of Florida, to New-Orleans, is between 6 and 700 miles. The contemplated Canal will not exceed 23 miles in length. Upon the whole, the distance saved by the canal track, from either of these places to New Orleans, will be between 5 and 600 miles. And besides this advantage, our shipping will be the better protected against those enemies of mankind, the pirates of the West India Seas.

When we thus behold the energies of the citizens of the United States generally, exerted in various ways, to better the condition and exalt their reputation, we are not to express our ardent and unaffected anxiety for the general welfare of North-Carolina. We do anticipate something better from the Legislature, in regard to internal improvements, than what we have heretofore experienced. We are sick of that niggardly policy which has governed a portion of our Legislature hitherto. In every State, much depends upon the Governor thereof: whatever measure he may be favorably disposed towards, most generally gains a preponderating influence in its behalf. We are, therefore, very much gratified to perceive that Gov. Burton, in his message to the Legislature, urgently presses upon them the adoption of some *efficient* measures in relation to the interesting and important subject of Internal Improvement.

Salisbury, Dec. 24, 1825

J. B. C.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Greensboro' (Guilford) Nov. 1825.

MR. WHITE: Among the political disputants of N. C. there has lately occurred a circumstance, which appears to me very unaccountable. During the late presidential contest, the friends of Gen. Jackson proposed to those of Mr. Adams, a united ticket in opposition to the caucus ticket. The proposal was urged on the ground, that the great object of both parties was, or ought to be, to overthrow the caucus nomination; that, as the Jackson party was probably the stronger of the two, they should all unite in his support.

To this proposal, most of the Adams party consented; some from principle, others by imposition. Consequently, there were, in the state, but two electoral tickets.

It must be recollected, too, that Mr. Adams was a kind of mediator between the friends of Crawford, and those of Jackson,—the second choice of each party: that the friends of Jackson in their overture to the Adams party, lastly pledged themselves not to be greatly discontented, should the latter be elected.

By means of this united ticket, (a plan conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity,) they hoped so to dupe the friends of Adams as finally to effect the election of Jackson. They succeeded in part; but their ultimate object they did not accomplish.

From the overture and pledge given by the advocates of the Jackson cause, the friends of Mr. Adams had a right to

expect, that, should Adams be elected, the friends of the other would lay aside their party feelings,—forget the heat and animosity that had been unavoidably created during so long a contest,—that all the past mutual recriminations would be at once forgiven and forgotten, particularly as the Jackson party had not been sparing of scurrility and every kind of abuse; and that all would again unite, and live in peace, friendship and harmony.

But, contrary to all expectation, and I add, contrary to good faith, when the friends of Jackson found that all their deeply-laid plans were frustrated, they, (tell it not in Gath,) at once attacked the friends of the other two prominent candidates. They still complain, And why? This is the mystery that I wish unraveled. I can account for it, only by saying that “the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.”

They who, a short time past, boldly decried caucus, and caucus-dictation, have already begun to hold and patronize caucuses for the next president. The Legislature of Tennessee have already passed a law, (for such it is, as far as their authority can make it a law,) that Jackson must be our next president. Now I don't like that law. In vain will the Jacksonians attempt to exculpate themselves by saying that Mr. Clay acted dishonorably. I am, by no means, disposed to justify his conduct. But of this hereafter.

Nor can they excuse themselves, by saying that our congressional representatives voted contrary to the wish of perhaps most of their constituents. Now I deny this fact. But admit it, and what then? Were they bound to vote as a majority of the state had voted? The constitution does not say that they were. If they were, why vote at all. The constitution directed that they should vote for the man whom they thought best qualified, faithfully and ably, to discharge the duties of a president: This they did. They independently obeyed the voice of the constitution, of their consciences and their God. This, and this only, were they required to do.

With regard to the conduct of Mr. Clay, I will only say, that how loose and dishonourable soever it may have been, it was not more so than the course pursued by many of those who so violently opposed the re-election of some of the representatives. This remark is particularly applicable to the counties composing the congressional districts of which Messrs. Long, Williams, and Saunders, are the representatives. The latter, indeed, had no opposition,—only because his enemies, after having sufficiently applied their fingers to the pulses of the people, found that opposition could not be supported, at all times, and in all places, a delicate and hazardous station. An Angel from heaven could not escape the malignant censures of the interested. But, to the honour of these districts, be it said, they had firmness, virtue and patriotism, sufficient to convince the interested, that their public servants were not to be dismissed simply and only, because they had done their duty.

I have no wish to revive the political storm which I hope has blown over.—I would prefer that the matter rest in silence, and sink into oblivion. But if others are so fond of controversy—if they will not let us remain in peace, we will not by our silence, give the world occasion to believe that we are conscious of having done wrong, and are, therefore, unwilling to be seen or heard.

[We had hoped that the ill-blood, the disappointments and heart-burnings, of which the late “Presidential Question” was the prolific source, would be suffered to subside, and slumber awhile—at least till a proper season should arrive for a re-commencement of the discussion; But it seems we are to be disappointed in so reasonable a hope, as the above effusion, from some unknown pen, most unequivocally evinces. This writer has taken the field at least two years too soon, if he wishes any one to enter the lists with him; for he may rest contented, that we, for one, shall not disturb him in his course—saying, always, that he “keeps the track,” and runs “according to the rules of the turf”—that is, in common parlance, to use decorous and respectful language, towards all persons in or out of official stations, as well as towards the Editor of this paper. If he can discipline his pen to these restrictions, he shall have access to our columns; where, we have no earthly doubt, he will “have the best of the argument”—because, forsooth, he will have the argument all to himself.]

Ed. Cur.

MR. KEAN (the Tragedian) in NEW-YORK.

On the night of the 4th ult. Mr. Kean, the celebrated Tragedian, made his appearance on the boards of the New-York Park Theatre.—From his profligate moral character in England, and his proud, supercilious deportment during his former visit to the U. S. it was feared he would be unfavorably received by a portion of the American public. These fears, it seems, have been more than realized: never, in an American theatre, was there such a scene as on the night of Mr. Kean's first appearance on the New-York boards. The house was crammed as full as it would hold; but it was said, by some of the papers, that the audience, in a good de-

gree, was packed—that is, that they were there, to attend by the admirers of Mr. Kean,—that persons were paid for applauding him. It is remarked, also, that very few Ladies were present. When the curtain rose, and two minor characters began to recite their parts, the cry for Kean! Kean! was so general and so “uproarious,” (to use a vulgar phrase) that nothing else could be heard. Kean, however, soon appeared, bowed, and attempted to address the audience: but he was assailed with such an overwhelming torrent of hisses and abuse, intermingled with cries of “Bravo Kean! go on!” &c. that the once proud favorite of the stage, both of England and America, was obliged to retire, without a hearing. The play, however, was attempted to be carried on—but when Mr. Kean made his appearance, he was saluted with such deafening cries of “out with him,” “Bravo Kean,” “he has insulted our country,” &c. that whatever of the play was gone through, was a mere pantomime, a dumb show! Kean was, however, announced to appear on the Wednesday following. And we perceive, in the New-York papers of the day after this affair, a “Call” from Mr. Kean himself; acknowledging his former errors, and asking forgiveness of them.

On Wednesday evening, according to announcement, Mr. Kean again appeared; and has played several times since, without much disturbance.

Gen. Sam'l Houston, a representative in Congress from Tennessee, has been put in nomination for Governor of that State, when Gov. Corroll's constitutional term shall have expired, which will be some time the ensuing year.

ARKANSAS.

The Legislative Council and House of Representatives of Arkansas assembled at the State House in Little Rock, on Monday the 3d of October. No election of President of the Council was effected until the following day, when Jacob Barkman was chosen, he having received 6 votes, and Mr. Walker 2 votes.

In the House of Representatives also, the election of a speaker was not determined until the second day, when Robert Bean was chosen by 5 votes out of the 9 members present.

At half past 2 o'clock Governor Izard entered the Hall, and having taken the speaker's chair, delivered a message.

The President of the U. S. by an official exequatur, has recognized Christian Mayer, Esq. as Consul General in the U. S. from the kingdom of Wurtemberg, to reside at Baltimore.

And the President has, in like manner, recognized Joseph A. Winthrop, Esq. as Vice-Consul from Sweden, to the states of North and South Carolina, to reside at

The Legislature of Georgia has elected Mr. Underwood, (a Clarkeite) Judge of the northern district of that state, by a majority of 27 votes over Judge Clayton, (a Troupite) the present incumbent. The Clarkeites have a decided majority on a joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature; most of the *profitable* offices in the state, are elective by the Legislature—and the Clarkeites, now they have the power in their hands, appear determined to exercise it to their own advantage: and well they may, for heaven only knows which party may prevail next year.

The official statement of Governor Troup's majority is 638 votes.

Governor Troup, on meeting the Legislature, after his re-election, was accompanied by Mr. Crawford, whose health is said to be much improved.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, for the ensuing year: John Huske, (President,) Elisha Stedman, John Matthews, David B. Crane, George M'Neil, Charles P. Mallett, James H. Hooper, Aaron Lazarus, and Peter Browne, Esquires.

The Richmond Whig, in speaking of the election of Judge White to the U. States Senate from Tennessee, in place of Gen. Jackson, resigned, says “he will be a strong accession to the intellect of the Senate, probably already the most powerful deliberative body in the world. Could our voice reach his ear, we would whisper into it an intreaty, to devote his great talents to his country, instead of to the faction already laboring to distract its councils.”

The New York Gazette states, that from the English papers we learn that Mr. Brougham has serious intentions of visiting America. If he should come to this country, he will no doubt be received and entertained with that cordiality and courtesy, to which he is so eminently entitled.

A Mr. Lebrun, of Lyons, has invented a machine, by which one man can weave five pieces of silk at the same time—making a saving in labor of four hundred per cent.

The crown of France, lately placed on the head of Charles X. is valued at 740,000*l.* sterling! or about three million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

GEORGIA SUGAR.

A sample of sugar from Montgomery, Geo. has been shown at Savannah, said to be of as fine quality as the New-Orleans; it is cultivated on the pine land, for domestic consumption.

Mr. John Claib of this county, aged 69, and his wife in the 75th year of her age, have, like Abraham and Sarah of old, been blessed with a child to support them in the wants of life. The good old lady was safely delivered of a fine boy a few days ago.

Pennsylvania Paper.

FROM THE WARRENTON REPORTER.

The best Virginia Racers have been for many years raised in North Carolina, and a few counties of Virginia lying between James river and Roanoke. Most of the Capital Race-Horses which within the last thirty years figured on the Turf as *Virginian Racers*, were actually foaled and raised in North Carolina. Our Cotton, our Tobacco, and our Race Horses are all called by the name of Virginia; while our *Ague and Fever*, our *bad Roads* and our *Bars and Shoals*, are admitted even by the Virginians themselves, to belong to North Carolina.

CONGRESS AT PANAMA.

It will be seen, by a reference to our Weekly Summary, that the Ministers from the Republics of Colombia and Mexico have been instructed by their respective governments to invite the government of the United States to send Deputies to the contemplated Congress at Panama. Whether any other of the new Republics has directed a similar invitation, does not appear. What ought the United States to do? This is a delicate, though, we think, not a difficult question. The meeting of that Congress will probably be an important epoch in human affairs.

The fact only of the United States meeting and communing in this friendly way with the new States, would justify, in our opinion, acceptance of the invitation, if the Congress should even break up without agreeing on any one act. What will be the course of our government, we pretend not to know. For ourselves, we can only express the wish that we may be represented, and ably represented, at Panama.

Nat. Jour.

ANOTHER BANK BROKE.

This morning the New Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank, closed their doors and posted upon the window shutters the following placard:

"The New Jersey Protection and Lombard Bank has suspended payment for the present."

Fraudulent bankruptcies and impudent pretensions glare upon the public eye in Knaves and impostors triumph, and the honest and respectable should at once unite in some common measure of self-defence.

N. Y. Post Nov. 18.

Desha.—A letter to one of the editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, from Lexington, Ky. says that petitions were in circulation in that state, signed by the two Jurors which had convicted Desha, praying his release—on the grounds, 1st. That it is impossible to procure another Jury in the state; and 2dly. That this trial would consume so much time as very much to clog and retard business.

THE CANADAS.

The Editor of the New York Daily Advertiser states that he has just received the Edinburgh Review for August, and gives his readers a brief sketch of an article which it contains on the subject of the "Value of Colonial Possessions."

On the Canadas, Great Britain has expended 60 or 70 millions; yet the Reviewers defy any one to point out any advantage which England has received from the possession of these costly appendages to a territory already too far extended. They are a mill-stone around the neck of Great Britain—a perpetual source of discontent, trouble, and taxation. Yet, say the Reviewers—"We still continue to lay three or four times the duty on the timber of the North of Europe, that we lay on the timber imported from Canada and Nova Scotia. And for whom is this sacrifice made? The answer is obvious. Every man of sense, whether in the cabinet, or out of it, knows that Canada must, at no distant period, be merged in the American Republic."

A. B. Fickel, Postmaster at Blountsville, (Tenn.) has been convicted of robbing the mail, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the prison of Blountsville, unless, in the mean time, a penitentiary should be erected. In that case he will be removed from his present place of confinement, to serve out the residue of the term in the penitentiary.

Asher Robbins has been elected United States Senator from Rhode-Island, in the room of James D'Wolf, resigned. The votes were, for Mr. Robbins, 48; for Elisha R. Potter, 36. Mr. Robbins graduated at Yale College in 1782.

A writer in a Calcutta paper, suggests that Doctor FRANKLIN was the author of JUNIUS' LETTERS.

KENTUCKY.

The Legislature of Kentucky met at Frankfort on the 7th ult. Mr. Robertson was chosen speaker of the lower house; the Lieut. Governor presides in the senate. The following resolutions were offered in the house, and passed by a majority of 24 votes:

"Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message, as relates to the judiciary, be referred to the committee on courts of justice; with permission to report by bill or otherwise: And for the better enabling said committee to discharge their duty, so far as relates to the Court of Appeals."

"Resolved, further, That it is the deliberate and solemn opinion of this house, and of a large majority of the good people of this commonwealth, herein represented, that the act, entitled 'an act to repeal the law organizing the Court of Appeals, and re-organizing a Court of Appeals,' is unconstitutional and void, so far as it purports to repeal or abolish the Court of Appeals, and enact and establish another court in its stead; and, that the Court of Appeals, so attempted to be repealed and abolished, having been created by the constitution, is (the said act notwithstanding,) the supreme court of the state, and the Judges thereof, having neither resigned, nor been removed from office, by either of the modes recognized and provided by the constitution, are still in office, and should be so considered and respected, by all the functionaries of the government."

NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH.

The Editor of this contemplated paper, has given notice, in the Fayetteville Observer, that he intends issuing his paper the first week in January next; and desires all persons who have obtained subscribers, to send in the same as soon as possible. All letters, &c. intended for the editor of the Telegraph, will be duly attended to, if directed to the post-office in Fayetteville.

We will give the editor's advertisement a place in our next.

The editor of the Warrenton paper appears to have been considerably ruffled, by the casual notice we took of his offer to let five years' subscription of his paper, on the late New-York paper. He charges us with being ignorant of the "science" of horse-racing; plumes himself on his "good calculations" and "accuracy" in such matters; and concludes his paragraph with a grave admonition, for us to "learn enough of the science" to be able to "bet" on horse races, and other kindred "speculations," with the same "profit" that he has done.

We plead guilty to the charge of ignorance in the above-mentioned "science;" but must even beg to be excused from attempting to "learn" any thing more of it—for we feel assured, that should we put ourselves under the tuition of this scientific editor himself, we never should become familiarized to the factitious jargon of his own newspaper, for the purpose of blinding the public to the truth, we feel assured, as we manifest a want of propriety, and so flagrant a perversion of the salutary uses to which the columns of a newspaper should be appropriated.

It is stated that the increase in the value of real estate in one of the wards of the city of New-York, for the last year, is equal to nine millions of dollars.

A London paper mentions that fortunes to an immense amount exchanged owners at the last Doncaster races. Several veterans of the turf among the nobility, lost from fifty to twenty thousand pound sterling each! A celebrated pugilist pocketed twenty-one thousand.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 23.

Cotton, 12 a 13; flour, fine, scarce, 44 a 5; superfine 5 a 5.50; wheat, 90 a 1; whiskey, 40 a 45; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 6 a 7; salt, Turkey, 70 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 4 a 4.5; sugar, muscovado, 12 a 14; coffee, prime green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 1 a 1.5; tea, hyson, \$1.20 a 1.25; flaxseed, 85 a 90; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 32 a 35; rice 3 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHEWAMARKETS, NOV. 22.

Bacon, 7 a 8; Brandy, apple 30 to 40; peach 50; bagging 26 to 30; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 24; cotton 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; corn scarce 70 to 80; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 7 a 8; lard 7 to 8; molasses 45 to 50; oats 40 a 50; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 10 to 11; salt, Liverpool 80 to 90, Turkey Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1.50 to \$1.75; wheat \$1 to \$1.25; whiskey 40 to 42.

Cotton.—The demand of cotton is steady; it meets with ready sale, at 11 1/2 a 12 cents.

CAMDEN PRICES, NOV. 19.

Cotton, 12 to 12 1/2; corn, 69 to 75; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 43 to 46, apple 40 to 42; tallow, 9 to 10; flour, 6, 50 to 7 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Cotton.—Continues to arrive daily, and brisk sales effected at our quotations. One wagon load was sold three days since at 12 1/2 cents, but it is rather more than the market will warrant. Planters continue to hold back their crops, anticipating a rise in the price.

Married.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, Mr. Joseph Welch to Miss Ellen Locke, both of this county.

DIED.

Near Mocksville, in this county, on the 23d ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Gaither, relict of the late Walter Gaither, Esq.

On the 14th ult. SAMUEL ALSTON, Esq. Senator from Wake county, to the present General Assembly.

Mr. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, arrived in Washington City on the 23d ult.

A public dinner was given to John H. Bryan, Esq. representative in Congress from the Newbern district, in this State, on the 2d ult. at Beaufort, Carteret county.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 26.

Cotton, S. Island, 45 a 50; stained do. 30 a 35; Maine and Santee, 24 a 30 cts.; short staple, 13 a 14 cts.; Whiskey, 27 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 5 a 6; Ham, 9 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 20 a 22; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20; Inf. to good, 15 a 18. N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 3 per cent. Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 per cent. dis. Georgia do. 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—No movement has yet taken place in Sea-Island and Santee Cottons, nor is any thing expected to be done in them for two or three weeks to come. Uplands arrive sparingly, but they command a ready sale, and an advance of half a cent has been generally obtained through the week on our previous quotations; one or two sales of very favourite brands have been effected at 15 cents.

By Saturday's Mail.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Raleigh Register, of the 29th ult. we select such items from the proceedings of the Legislature, as our limits will admit, and as we conceive of the most immediate interest. We have the proceedings to the 28th ult.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

On motion of Mr. Cox, so much of the message, as relates to Education, was referred to the standing committee on that subject.

Messrs. Moore of Brunswick, Shepperd and Iredell, were appointed on the part of this House, the Library committee.

Mr. Cooper submitted a resolution, that the Public Printer should publish for three weeks successively, the resignation of Hamilton Fulton, as Civil Engineer of the State, which was negatived.

The resignation of David McGuire, Lieut. Col. 2d Rowan regt. militia, was read, and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Donoho, that part of the message, relative to the colonization of the free people of Color, and the gradual emancipation of Slaves, was referred to a select committee. The following gentlemen were named as the committee: Messrs. Donoho, Moore of Brunswick, Spruill, Blount, and Swain.

On motion of Mr. Polk, that part of the Governor's message, which relates to the amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of the United States, touching the mode of electing the President of the United States, was referred to a select committee. Messrs. Polk, Iredell, Shepperd, Miller and Scott.

Nov. 25.—The seat of Littlejohn Fugh, member from Hyde county, is contested by Tillman Farrow.

It is stated that a bill for the relief of the free people of Color, and the gradual emancipation of Slaves, was referred to a select committee.

IN SENATE.

Nov. 24.—The Senate was engaged most of this day, in referring to their appropriate committees the various subjects treated of in the Governor's message.

Nov. 25.—L. H. Alexander, the Senator from Cabarrus county, appeared, and was qualified. The resignation of J. Butler, Col. Commandant and Wm. Kincaid Lieut. Col. of the Burke Militia, were read and accepted.

Mr. McDowell of Burke, presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State, for vacant lands, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee of Finance.

Nov. 26.—On motion of Mr. Carson, a committee on military affairs was appointed. Messrs. Carson, W. A. Blount, Bain, Bateman, and Ralston, compose this committee.

On again balloting this day, for a second engrossing clerk, Wm. J. Cowan, of Bladen county, was elected.

Nov. 26.—Mr. Davidson of Mecklenburg, presented a bill concerning the Catawba Navigation Company, which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Whitefield was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. [This bill gives to the company, a further term of years to complete the navigation of the Catawba River.]

Mr. Davidson also presented the petition of Matthew Miller, praying a pension.

Messrs. Speight, Williams, Harrell, McDowell of Burke, and Jones of Rowan, were appointed the committee on the Militia Laws and Public Arms.

On Monday, 28th, Mr. Martin of Rockingham, gave notice in the house, that he should, on Thursday, 1st inst. bring in a bill to establish a BANK on the funds and faith of the state.

The Raleigh Register, of the 29th ult. contains the Comptroller's Statement of the Revenue of North-Carolina. Amount received from Sheriffs, \$66,929; from clerks of county courts, \$3,272; from auctioneers, \$532 77; from dividends on stock held by the state in Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear—viz: Bank of Newbern, \$6 96; Bank of Cape Fear, \$6541.

A table, exhibiting all the items of accounts, can be seen at this office, by those who have no means of seeing it elsewhere.

NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD COMPANY.

In the Senate of this state, on the 24th ult. Mr. Love presented a bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Gold Company, which was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary committee. [This bill provides for the incorporation of a company, established for the purpose of digging, mining and washing for Gold in this State, by means of labor saving machinery, on plans more extensive and skillful than those heretofore used.]

The citizens of Milledgeville, Geo. gave a public dinner to Mr. Crawford, on the 15th ult.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 26.

Cotton—Sea Islands and Santees are nominal—Uplands go off freely at our quotations, and one lot of approved brand sold at 15 cents, for the Northern manufacturers.—The River still continues low, which enables holders to obtain our quotations.

Carolina Gazette.

An election for Senator in the Legislature from Wake county, in place of Mr. Alston, dec'd. took place on the 25th ult. Henry Seawell was elected: Seawell, 267; Allen W. Gilchrist, 233—Seawell's majority, 34.

Peru.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, accounts to the 20th August have been received. Callao still held out. Gen. Rodil, the Royal Spanish commander, was so obstinate, that, notwithstanding the scurry raged among the inhabitants and troops, on account of having nothing but salt provisions, and the greatest distress prevailed, he was determined not to capitulate to the patriots, as long as he had men enough left alive to defend himself. The patriots were closely besieging the fortress; and ere this, it must have surrendered.

New Leather, New Fashions!

Ebenezer Dickson again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather, and new Lasts and Boot Trees; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes, of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate Seal-Skins, from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him, And Old ones to stick by him. Call at the sign of the big BOOT, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 3d, 1825. 87

ESTATE OF Henry Connor, deceased.

40 or 50 *liberty* NEGROES, BELONGING to this Estate, will be hired to the highest bidder, for one year, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January next, at the house of Mrs. Nancy Connor, in Lincoln county.

A number of valuable FARMS will also be Rented at the same time. Terms—a credit of twelve months, on notes with approved security.

JOHN F. BREVARD, Adm'r. D. M. FORNEY, 2183 Nov. 23, 1825.

For Sale.

THE Lands, Mills, Iron Works, &c. lately owned by Col. William Black and Capt. the Catawba River, in Lincoln county, near the Buffalo Shoal, will be sold at Public Sale, in front of Leonard's tavern in Lincoln, on the 18th day of January next, being the Wednesday of the Lincoln Court.

The tract lately owned by Col. Black contains about 800 acres of land, mostly of a good quality. On this tract is a forge with two fire places, as well built, in as good repair, and as elegantly situated, in all respects, as any Forge in the county.

Together with this tract, will be sold the one third undivided share in One thousand Acres of Land, situate near and upon the Little Mountain, containing inexhaustible mines of Iron Ore, of the very first quality.

The tract lately owned by Capt. Emmerson contains about 350 acres, and adjoins the Forge tract. On it are a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, all situate at an excellent shoal, and in a neighborhood of first rate custom.

A further description of property so generally known, is useless. It is confidently asserted, that no property, which is obtainable, in this part of the country offers such permanent advantages to the man of capital, of industry, and enterprise.

At the same time will be sold THREE NEGROES, lately owned by Col. Wm. Black. One of the negroes is a first rate Blower and Hammer-man, about 26 years of age, likely and of good character.

The terms will be—for the Negroes, Cash; and for the Lands, one-fourth prompt payment; and the balance, equal instalments in one and two years, with interest from the date. Bonds, with two good securities, will be required; and Deeds of Trust on the premises may also be required.

Titles to purchasers will be such as I have myself obtained from the Sheriff when the property was purchased by me—and no further responsibility.

Sales expected to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Attendance will be given, and further particulars made known at the time, by JOHN F. BREVARD. Nov. 23, 1825. 2188

To Rent.

THE House and Lands at Beattie's Ford, on the Mecklenburg side, formerly occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Hart, and lately by William Little and brothers, is now offered for rent, on reasonable terms. Possession will be given the first of January next.

As a stand for a house of entertainment for travellers, a store, distillery and blacksmith shop, the advantages of the one here offered are well known. Persons wishing to engage in any or all those branches of business, could not situate themselves more advantageously.

Terms may be known by applying to JOHN F. BREVARD. Lincoln Co. Nov. 23, 1825. 2188

A good Blacksmith, well recommended, may be accommodated with a first rate stand for business in his line, by applying to JOHN F. BREVARD.

German-English Almanacs

FOR the year 1826, for sale at the office of this paper. Price 12 1/2 cents.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber has lately received, as usual, and will continue to do so as often as any change takes place, drafts of the latest fashions from Philadelphia, illustrated with mathematical precision, together with painted representations of Gentlemen and Ladies in full dress. With these advantages, and his steady attention in the above line of business, he hopes to please, and continues to solicit the patronage of the public.

JACOB RIBELIN.

Lexington, N. C. 25th Nov. 825. 3189.

Estate of Dr. Charles Harris.

THE subscribers, acting Executors of Doct. Charles Harris, deceased, desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment as speedily as possible; and all persons having demands against said deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

All persons having books borrowed from said deceased, are requested to return them to the Executors.

L. V. HARRIS, SAM. S. HARRIS, ROBT. MCKENZIE.

4190

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Cabarrus county, on the 26th inst. a negro man, who calls his name Abram, and says he belongs to Samuel Tison, of Anson County. Said negro appears to be about 20 years old, black complected, a scar on his right arm, and one on his forehead; about 5 feet 10 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MAHAN, Jailor.

Concord, Nov. 28th, 1825. 3189

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of D. PARISH & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last. The business of said concern will be closed by PARISH, CORNING & Co. to whom all indebted are requested to make payment.

DANIEL PARISH, JASPER CORNING, PARISH, HOLBROOK & CO. 6190

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm of PARISH, CORNING & CO. and will transact business at the old stand of D. PARISH & Co. where they have now open 500 packages staple and fancy Dry Goods, comprising a complete assortment, which will be sold on favorable terms.

DANIEL PARISH, JASPER CORNING, JOSEPH KERNOCHAN, THOMAS PARISH. 6190

Negroes to Hire.

AT the plantation of the late William C. Love, dec'd. will be hired to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 29th Dec. (being the first Thursday after Christmas) from

50 to 70 Likely Negroes,

the property of the said William C. Love. Among these Negroes, are some of the best field hands, and house servants, in this section of country.

E. YARBROUGH, 2187

N. B. All persons having negroes in their possession, belonging to said estate, are desired to be punctual in having them at the above

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of this inst. a bound boy, by the name of Andrew Ray, about seventeen years old. I forewarn all persons or persons of harbouring or trusting him any thing on my account. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Runaway, but no other charges.

HENRY RIPLEY. Hopedale, Stokes county, N. C. November 14th, 1825. 3187

Coppersmith's Tools.

FOR sale, a full set of Coppersmith's Tools, Apply to ALBERT TORRENCE, jr. Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1825. 84

Doctor E. N. Gaither,

HAVING established himself in Statesville, respectfully tenders his services to the public, in the several branches of his profession, viz: Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c. and hopes to share a portion of public patronage.

Statesville, Nov. 17, 1825. 6191

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r. Dec. 2d, 1824. 41

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1825; Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th day of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, CPE. Price adv. 84 3189

THE MOUSE.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE GEMSTER.

Mark'd you the pale, the wan, the haggard cheek,
The briny tear that trickles from the eye,
The deeply furrow'd brow, the accent weak,
The woe-worn visage, and the lengthen'd sigh?

Mark'd you the tatter'd coat, the vestment torn,
The low bent body, meagre, thin and spare,
The faltering footsteps, trembling, lone and lorn,
A slowly creaking 'neath a load of care?

Such is the gemster, when his youth is fled,
And age has seiz'd him on his dreary way;
Such are the storms, that lower about his head,
And wreak their vengeance in an after day.

Made first a drunkard in an evil hour,
He falls the prey of base designing knaves;
Stripp'd of his happiness, his wealth and power,
A total wreck, abandoned to the waves.

Mark'd you the once lov'd partner of his woes,
The care-worn wrinkles deepening on her face,
Time o'er her head, his silvery mantle throws,
Where all was beauty, loveliness and grace.

His famish'd children, beg from door to door,
Unfed by the busy thoughtless crowd,
Shunn'd by most who preach compassion's lore,
Their sire's misfortunes laugh'd at by the proud.

MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM.

'Twas when the sea, with awful roar,
A little bark assailed,
And call'd Fear's distracting power
O'er each on board prevail'd,
Save one, the captain's darling child,
Who steadfast view'd the storm;
And cheerful, with composure smiled
At Danger's threatening form.

"Why sporting thus," a seaman cried,
"While terrors overwhelm?"
"Why yield to fear?" the boy replied—
"My father's at the helm."

IMPROMPTU.

Addressed to a young scape-grace who was neglecting his professional study as a lawyer, and whose extravagance frequently placed him in the keeping of the sheriff's officers.

Says Scamp to his friend,
"My life I'll amend,
In good earnest the law I'll pursue."
Says his friend, in reply,
"That's right, Scamp, for why,
The law has too long pursu'd you."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LA GRANGE.

The Estate of General La Fayette.

Grange is derived (quasi) from grana, gerendo, i. e. bearing grain, and was originally applied to the farmhouse of a Monastery, from which it was separated at some distance. It is said, that in some counties of England, all houses standing by themselves, and unconnected with others, are at this day called Granges. Shakespeare by a moat, or canal of water, used as an ancient defence:

"I will presently to St. Luke's; there, at the moated grange, resides this dejected Mariana Measure for Measure."

MOUNT VERNON.

This venerated seat was so called, from respect to Admiral Vernon.—The arms of his family bore for their motto, *Ver non semper vires*; spring does not always flourish; or, Vernon always flourishes. This will be true of the sacred tomb of Washington, whilst there is a pen to record his virtues or a heart to feel.

SOMETHING FOR ANATOMISTS.

Not long ago, an ox belonging to Mr. Curtis Mallory, of Hamilton county, [Indiana] died of what is called the bloody murrain. A neighbour expressed a belief that there were leeches in the liver of the ox; to test which, he was opened in the presence of Dr. Palmer, Mr. Potts, Mr. Minor, Mr. Mallory, and several others. The liver being examined on the outside, a black spot was discovered, in which they made an incision, and took out a large leech—on a thorough examination, three others were found, all perfectly secreted within the liver; alive and enjoying excellent health and provision. Traces of their courses through the liver in various directions, were plainly seen. Now the question is, how came they there? Were they swallowed by the ox? and did they afterwards find a passage or make one to the liver? or are we to suppose leeches to be a natural product of the liver? I am told they are often to be found in the liver of the deer.

A LAME EXCUSE.—An ignorant person went to scribe, to get him to write a letter for him, who excused himself on account of a sore foot.—"What has that to do with it," answered the applicant—"you are not to carry it?" "May be not," rejoined the other "but when I write a letter to any one, I am always sent for to read it—as nobody else can make it out."

Melancholy studies how to improve itself, and sorrow finds wonderful relief in being more sorrowful.

GREEN GLASS.

A piece of green glass, laid flat on a book, will be of the utmost benefit to those who are troubled with weak sight, particularly to those who wish to read, but who are often, in the most interesting parts, perhaps, obliged regrettably to leave off. A piece of fine clear green glass, about the size of a royal octavo page, will be found of infinitely more assistance than green spectacles.

The President of the United States has appointed Henry Hitchcock, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, in place of Wm. Crawford, resigned; and Alex. Caldwell Judge of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, in place of Daniel Smith, declined.

When the late speculation in cotton was at the "top of the wheel," it was calculated the American holders of the article would make an additional profit of not less than seventeen millions of dollars on it. It will be well if they get off with a loss of ten millions, on account of the failure of English houses to whom shipments were made; the bills on which have come back protested. New-York is said to have lost five millions—her mercantile community, however, can bear that, though individuals must suffer much; and the losses at Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans have been very heavy. It is wonderful that such wild things are patronised—that people will profit so little by experience. Under present circumstances, it is possible that the ravenous caterpillar may be useful to the great body of the planters, and cause the smaller quantity of cotton gathered to sell for much more than a full crop would have produced! *Niles' Register.*

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

The National Journal gives the following list of the Governors of the respective states:

Maine—Albion K. Parris.
New Hampshire—David L. Morrill.
Vermont—Cornelius P. Van Ness.
Massachusetts—Levi Lincoln.
Rhode Island—James Fenner.
Connecticut—Oliver Wolcott.
New York—De Witt Clinton.
New Jersey—Isaac H. Williamson.
Pennsylvania—John Andrew Shultz.
Delaware—Samuel Painter.
Maryland—Samuel Stevens.
Virginia—James Pleasants.
North Carolina—Hutchins G. Burton.
South Carolina—Richard J. Manning.
Georgia—George M. Froup.
Kentucky—Joseph Desha.
Tennessee—William Carroll.
Louisiana—Henry Johnson.
Mississippi—David Holmes.
Indiana—James B. Ray.
Illinois—Edward Coles.
Alabama—John Murphy.
Missouri—Fred'k Bates—lately dec'd.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY LINE.

General P. B. Porter, and the Hon. A. Barclay, American and British Commissioners under the 7th article of the Treaty of Ghent, have held several meetings in Albany last week, preparatory to a final close of their commission. The Albany Argus adds, that there is every probability, if not an absolute certainty, that this commission will terminate, like the one heretofore executed by the same gentlemen, in a friendly and perfect agreement as to the course of this long and complicated line—thus avoiding a recourse to the arbitration of a foreign government, as provided for by the treaty in case of disagreement between the commissioners.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Our fellow citizen, General Ashley, has just returned from his adventurous enterprise to the Rocky Mountains, bringing with him one of the richest cargoes of fur that ever arrived at St. Louis. He spent the past winter in the bosom of the mountains, and made excursions in the spring down several of the rivers which go to the Pacific Ocean. The furs obtained by him were brought on horses to the waters of the Big Horn, where they were embarked about the middle of August, and after a voyage of three thousand miles, arrived at St. Louis, on the 4th instant. It is thus, by efforts of heroic enterprise, General Ashley has indemnified himself for all the losses occasioned by the murderous attack of the Arickaras, in the summer of 1823.

In the course of his expedition, General Ashley fell in with a party in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, who are believed to have 1000 men in their employ west of the Rocky Mountains. The riches which this Company are carrying out of the territory of the United States, are immense, and beyond all calculation. The single party met with, had taken beaver to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. Gen. Ashley had furs with him to the amount it is thought, of \$30,000.

Missouri Advocate.

The "National Chronicle," formerly the Columbian Observer, a Daily Paper published in this city, by S. Simpson, Esq. was discontinued last week. *Phil. E. Post.*

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allenom & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allenom, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825.

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allenom & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allenom & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the late firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he will keep a regular supply of MERCHANDISE, as heretofore, at his store, near the east corner of the Court-House, in Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825.

WESLEY REYNOLDS.

Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY street, Fayetteville, offer for sale, just received,

75 bbls. muscovado sugar
123 Bags coffee
20 Hhds. 1st quality molasses
1500 Bush'l. Liverpool salt
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 Bags pepper
20 " Spice
95 " Race ginger
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 " Northern Gin
10 " Tanners Oil
21 Tons Iron, Sweden
2000 lb. Blistered Steel
4000 " German Steel
500 " Cast Steel
175 Kegs wro't and cut Nails and Brads
30 Boxes cotton and wool Cards
50 " 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass
100 Bags Shot
7 Kegs FFF and FF Powder
100 Reams wrapping paper
50 " writing paper
3 tons Logwood
Hhds. Copperas
200 lb. Bengal Indigo
200 " Spanish Indigo
1500 " Madder
2500 " Alum
25 coils Rope
50 " Cotton Bagging
with an assortment of patent medicines, and paints, dry and in oil.

Also, a complete assortment of Wool machine Cards, always on hand.

2mt89

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual, on Edmondson's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate cash advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our Joun Robinson, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27, 1825.

FOR SALE.

IN conformity with the last will and testament of Solomon Hill, deceased, will be sold, at private sale, that well known plantation, in York District, on Allison's creek, ten miles North East of Yorkville, whereon formerly stood Hill's Iron Works.

On the premises are a large, new and elegant Dwelling House, a good Kitchen, commodious Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out buildings; and a new Store House immediately on the great road. The situation of the dwelling house is high, healthy and romantic, commanding a view of an extensive and variegated landscape. There is also on the premises an excellent GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, lately repaired—in complete order for manufacturing flour and has as extensive custom as any mill in this section of the state. Also, a New SAW MILL, in good order. The plantation contains twelve hundred acres of land, of which is an excellent meadow of twelve acres, a quantity of bottom, and a considerable portion of land just cleared.

The stream on which the Mills are situated has a good fall and affords a never failing supply of water. The situation of the place is an eligible one for many purposes. It is at the point where the great roads leading from Charlotte and Lincolnton to Yorkville, Camden and Charleston intersect—in the midst of a cotton and provision country, and within one mile and an half of an inexhaustible supply of IRON ORE. Combining so many local advantages, it may be appropriated as a place of Entertainment, with a store; as a cotton factory, iron forge and smelting furnace, or a farm, as may suit the taste or pursuits of the purchaser.

Also, will be sold, either separately or with the above place, a tract of land two miles north of the above, on Beaver-dam creek, containing about three hundred acres.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given for the greater part of the purchase money.

NANCY HILL, Ex'or.

W. R. HILL, Ex'or.

York District, Oct. 12th, 1825.

ecwt90

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

(By Authority of the State of New-York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,

TO be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Ballots to be drawn, each ticket having 3 Numbers in combination. J. B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME OF THE

New-York State Lottery, CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1 prize of \$100,000 is \$100,000

1 do. 50,000 50,000

1 do. 20,000 20,000

1 do. 10,500 10,500

2 do. 5,000 10,000

4 do. 2,500 10,000

10 do. 2,000 20,000

39 do. 1,000 39,000

78 do. 500 39,000

468 do. 100 46,800

4,446 do. 50 222,300

5,051 Prizes, \$567,600

9,139 Blanks.

Less than 2 Blanks to a prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets \$30 Quarters, \$12 30

Halves, 25 Eighths, 6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

Gentlemen are therefore requested, to by early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mail may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & MINTYRE,

Washington City.

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Iredell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

AB-ALOM K. SIMONTON,
MICHAEL RICKART,
WESLEY REYNOLDS,
ROBERT WORKE.

JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,

Commissioners.

September 28, 1825.

TO FARMERS.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a Plantation situated in Buncombe county, about 12 miles south-west of Asheville, on a Creek called Hommony. It contains between 7 and 800 acres; 130 of which is cleared, and now under cultivation; the balance is all well timbered, and a considerable portion of it of an excellent quality. There is on the premises, two dwelling Houses, and two Barns, &c.; and from its local situation, would suit to be divided into two Farms. The advantages attached to this Farm, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any in this country; it having a good outlet to an excellent summer range for stock, an excellent mill-seat, on a stream that runs through the land, that affords at all seasons of the year a sufficient supply of water for both a grist and saw mill.

It will be sold very low, and for the greater part of the price, a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, and possession had immediately. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living in Asheville.

SAM'L CHUNCK.

Asheville, N. C. Oct. 28th, 1825.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

ROBERT WORKE.

July 15, 1825.

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 25, 1825.

N.B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

G. M.

Declarations in Ejectment.

For sale at this Office.

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia Leather, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give his new shop a fair trial. HENRY SMITH, Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825.

N.B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to

ALFRED MACAY.

Nov. 14, 1825.

Oxford Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students in this Institution, will commence on Monday the 14th of November next, and the Report thereof be read on Wednesday the 16th.

The first Session of 1826, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, as heretofore under the charge of Mr. James D. Johnson.

WM. M. SNEED, Sec'y. J

Oct. 16.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER Session, 1825: Caveat to the will of John Heath, dec'd: Baxter Heath and wife, and others, vs. David Banks and his wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of Milly Tharp, dec'd. to wit: Lydia, intermarried with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried with Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Tharp, and William Tharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty-one years, and who appear by their guardians John Brooks, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the above named defendants live out of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, as to them, for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to them.

6187 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825. William Hines, admr. vs. William Faires: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, on the third Monday in November next, to wit: the 11th day of the month, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, CLK.

Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October sessions, 1825. Nehemiah Hearne vs. Joseph Cooper: attachment; Benj. Coyle, Demarcus Palmer, summoned as garnishees. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next county court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in January next, reply, or plead, judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, him for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, him for the amount of the plaintiff's demand.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, CLK.

Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Lewis D. Schwenitz, vs. Beazley and Webb: judicial attachment, levied on 2473 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beasley.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Edmund Beasley, appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday of December next, and reply, or plead, judgment will be entered by default against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter